was no more than 64°. Most people are familiar with the telescopic appear ets, from the excellent engravings which were published of Donail's three years ago. The nucleus is a mere point, from which are seen apparently Lauing streams of light towards the sun, soon bending as by some strong repellant power and falling away from the solar center, like a fountain of light, the waters of which, scattering into silver spray, form the luminous appearance which we call the tail of the comet. Compared with the head of the cemet as seen by the maked eye, the unclose is very small; its diameter is not more can the hundredth of that of the apparent head of the some. The fountain of light, as we saw it on Priday evening, was playing from the curve more deply on its northern limb than on its southern; the rays immediately in front of the nucleus were particularly brilliant a little to the south of the center of the front; round them was a dark space, due in part, perhaps, to the more brilliant light of the rays, and still beyond and nearer to the sun was a more laminous envelope which gradually faded into the generally diffused light of the head of the comet. Mr. Rutherford had but just returned from the country, and this as his first observation of the comet. Hence he had o data from which to compute its elements. Professor ond, however, it is to be presumed, has progressed

pecty at in his computations, as he amonnees, evidy with assurance of certainty, that it is not the exsected comet of 1264 and 1566, or any whose return has een expected. It will continue to decrease in brilhancy day by day, until it will finally disappear, and probably half of us who are now alive will never see it

Little is known of the constituent elements of comets The solid portion of the nucleus is very small, if indeed O'ere is any solid portion at all; measured by the mis ometer, the nucleus of the great comet of Donati of I 48 was but 800 miles in diameter, and the largest L4herto observed, that of 1811, was but 2,637 miles in diameter. Certain it is, that no comet has yet been found to exercise any perceptible force on any even the smallest bodies of the solar system; Lexel's com-et passed through the midst of Jupiter's satellites without causing the slightest perturbation in their motion; the comet of 1790 passed so near the earth that if its mass had been equal to that of the earth, it would have lengthened our year by 2 hours and 28 minutes. It did not lengthen it a single second; the mass of the comet, therefore, must have been less than the 1-5000th part of that of the earth. The tails of comets have been the bject of much speculation; hitherto it has been sup-

eed that they were a portion of the gaseous envelop the comet thrown back by some repelling force of the sun: but this theory is not supported by the phenomena, for some comets have bad two or more tails diverging from each other as much in some instances as 90°. In the tail of the present comet there is a mass a diffused light, sweeping far to the south of the tail proper, as described by Professor Bond. Whatever the tail of the comet may be, it is almost infinitely attenuated; stars of the 16th and 17th magnitude have been seen through fifty thousand miles' thickness of a comet's tail. Some of these tails are of enormous length; that of the comet of 1843 measured 150,000,000 of miles.

Strong arguments have been adduced for the belief that comets are entirely gaseous, as the nuclei of some have been resolved by the largest telescopes, but opinions are now inclining to the theory that the nuclei of some are solid, and that of Donati is even asserted to have a density equal to that of cast iron. This density, of course, varies exceedingly according to their proximity to the sun: the comet of 1843 approached within half a million of mi es of the sun, subjecting it to a degree of hear 3,000 times that of molten iron, or nearly 10,000,000° Fabrenheit. Such a comet, traveling in a few days from this elevated degree of temperature into Le realms of space where the temperature is at least 80° Fahrenheit below zero, has been chosen by some speculative theologians as the probable residence of the damned. The number of the comets is quite sufficient for this theory; Arago estimates that there are not less than 7,000,000 of them pursuing their courses around our sun, to say nothing of those of other solar systems. The elements and the periods of but few have been computed, and some of the computed periods are so long that we may doubt whether our civilization will hast long enough to preserve our present astronomic records until they can be verified. The date of reap pearance of Donati's comet has been fixed at A. D. 3999; the comet of 1811 is announced to reappear after an absence of 3,000 years, and the period of the comet of 1680 has been fixed at anywhere from 800 years to sernity. All comets which return must move in ellip ses, but the paths of some, so far as they have been ob served, seem to be rather parabolas or hyperbolas; which would lead them off into endless space. It is hard to conceive, in an ordered system like this, of such bodies wandering from system to system, the will-o'-the-wisps however, follows them very far; it is estimated to extend to 100,000,000 times the distance of the earth from the sun, or to a distance of 9,500,000,000,000,000 miles. Comets are very much influenced in their orbits by the attraction of the planets; Halley's comet, the period of which is about 76 years, was during one revolution affected by the attraction of Jupiter and Saturn to the extent of nearly two years. "The period of Encke's comes, 1,210 days, has been gradually diminishing, so that is is now nearly two days shorter than it was a hundred years ago. Biela's comet, another of the comets whose white have been reduced to almost planetary certainty it was at one time feared would come into inconvenient proximity with the earth. However, our globe was saved by the trifling distance of some 50,000,000 miles, the comet crossing our orbit on the 29th of October, and we reaching that point in it on the 30th of November. The danger of the world going to pieces from a omet-stroke is now considered improbable in the ratio of many millions to one, and it is doubted by many asomers whether we should know it if a comet were

to strike the earth. Since the earliest bistoric records comets have play an important part in the world's history. The sudden appearance of such a strange and wonderful visitor bearing behind it a stream of Hight, sometimes in the portentous form of a cimetar, has spread universal terand dismay, and has often produced the disasters which it was subsequently supposed to have presaged. So long ago as B. C. 371, a comet of great splendor, mentioned by Diodorus Siculus and by Aristotle, is declared to have predicted the destruction of the Achaian cities, Helix and Buris. One of the most renarkable of the historic comets before the Christian 3ra, was that of B. C. 43, which appeared during the celebration of the games in honor of Venus at Rome, and which was supposed to have some connection with the soul of Caesar, who had been assassinated just before. Since the Christian Era every great comet has had its influence. That of 1264 finished the first crusade, and disheartened all Christendom after the loss of a million of infantry, and 140,000 cavalry in a vain attempt to reconquer the Holy Land. The magnificess comet of 1456 came with the capture of the Capi tal of Eastern Christendom by the Turks, and to aven its fatal influence, Pope Calixtus II issued a bull natizing at once the Turks and the comet as equaly enemies of Christianity. The comet of 1550 cent Charles V to a cloister, and dismembered the em-pire which, until then, had held together Germany and Spain. To pass over the succeeding centuries, we all or what terror was spread through India and Egypt by the comet of 1858. That which we have been obsering for the past week will be hailed by the twenty milions of free Russians who were claves six mouths age, as the seal which heaven has set upon house age, as the sear water of Freedom which their emancipation, and the instinct of Freedom which has been quekened in the four millions of slaves upon this continent by the war which we are waging for the liberties of white men, will be strangely roused and hightenedby the appearance of this, to them, myeteri-

THE COLD. Mr. John A. Whipple, the famous photographic artist of Boston, whose photographs of the moon and state and Doneti's comet have been so

wonderful, reports that the photographic power of light from the comet is very feeble, hardly making an apression on his most sensitive preparations. Compared with that of the moon, or fixed stars even of the third or fourth magnitude, it is photographically speak-

ing, not one-thousandth part as brilliant.

Mr. Bond of the Cambridge Observatory thus writes:

	ton:
	Long Peribelion distance 9 91299
	Perihelion from Node
	Lorg. Ascending Node278 59 28
	Total Trending Lands
	Inclination85 41.43
١	By A. Hail.
1	Perihelion Passage, June 11.290, Washington mean time.
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Observatory of Harcard College, July 5, 1961.

Lient. Gillies, Superintendent of the United States Naval Observatory at Washington, made an observation of the new comet on the evening of the 2d instant, and publishes the results. He says the conet was first noticed at the Observatory at 10½ o'clock on the evening of June 30, when it was regarded as an auroral beam. On the 2d instant, its nucleus was near the small star 7 Ursa Majoris, the tail spreading to distance of eighty to eighty-five degrees. The determination of the comet's place is as follows:

M. Time, Wash. R. A. Decl.

M. Time, Wash. R. A. Decl. nly 2, 10h. 55m. 19.3s. 8h. 43m. 3 51s. + 63° 12 14.5″ The comparison-star is supposed to be Arg. Z. 187 74. Hourly motion in R. A. + 166 seconds in time. Hourly motion in Decl. + 670 seconds in arc.

FROM ST. DOMINGO.

reaction having taken place sgainst the invasion by Spain. The Kingston (Jam.) Journal of 8th June, in reference to affairs in S. Domingo, says that Gen. Santans has sacceeded in establishing a reign of terror in the Republic, similar in its features to that which prevailed in France during the first revolution. A system of the severest espionage has been inaugurated, and upon the slightest suspicion of disaffection to the new order of things, the police unceremoniously force their way into private dwellings of the citizens. Numerous arrests of suspected persons—several of them of high social position—have been made, and a great many of those who are obnoxious to him have been summarily condemned and shot by his orders.

The tidings of a popular insurrection in Cibao are confirmed, and in addition we learn that the people of Moca, another province of the Republic, took up arms on the 2d ult, and pulled down the Spanish flag. An engagement between the Spanish troops and the populace took place, and much blood was spilled. In Vega a traitor, Padre moya, who was all to the Spaniards, raised the Spanish flag in opposition to the wishes of the people, who are pursuing him to put him under arrest. In all parts of the country the Dominicans, roused to a sense of the degradation that has been put upon them, and of their danger, are rising against the Spaniards find the work upon their hands growwews from St. Domingo is important, a bloody

Spaniards, determined to detend their bands frow-force of arms.

The Spaniards find the work upon their hands grow-ing warmer every day, and a reenforcement has conse-quently been called for from Porto Rico. It was thought at first that ten thousand soldiers would have been more than sufficient to subjugate the country, but already they begin to feel that twenty thousand will

already they begin to feel that twenty thousand will not be too many.

The Spanish officers are descrited as being very much dissatisfied with the state of things. Provisions are scarce, and living is very dear, and discusse has broken out among the military. Out of fifteen hundred men ninety-five had died in a few weeks, and three officers. So prevalent and fatal were disorders of the bowels among the troops that it was suspected that either the bread or the water with which they were supplied was poisoned, and both were analyzed, but found perfectly sound and wholesome. Altogether things appear to be in a deplorable state and Spain

were suppness was porsoned, and both were analyzed, but found perfectly sound and wholesome. Altogether things appear to be in a deplorable state, and Spain will find that she has undertaken a task of infinitely greater difficulty than was inamined when she entered into an unholy and disgraceful compact with Santana to deprive the Dominicans of their liberties.

From all this the public will see that the statements which have been made, to the effect that it is the desire of the Dominicans themselves to have their country reincorporated with the Spanish monarchy, are utterly false. The people have been most cruelly betrayed by Santana in this matter, and if the Spanish Government have a spark of honorable feeling left, they will, upon accertaining the real state of things—that is, supposing they have not been all along privy to the movements of the traitor, and a party in them—immediately withdraw their troops, and leave the Dominicans to themselves. Meanwhile, the President of Hayti, and the people, feeling their pationality and independence threatened by this business, are making vigorous preparations for war.

The memorial from the public meeting held in this

The memorial from the public meeting held in this laded in our last aummary, received over 3,500 signa-tures in a few days, and was forwarded to the Colonial Secretary, through his Excellency the Governor, by

AN AMERICAN STEAMER TAKEN BY CHINESE PIRATES.

The particulars of the sad news of the probable le of Mr. Thomas Colt, the second son of the Rev. Dr. Colt, of St. John's Church, Bridgeport, Conn., are given in the following extract, The Hongkong Daily Press of April 25 publishes the following from the

given in the following extract, The Hongkong Datay
Press of April 25 publishes the following from the
Hongkong Shipping List:

The Willawete brings the sad news from Canton of
the American steamer Mc-Lee on her way down last
evening, about eight o'clock, having been taken possession of by her Chinese passengers, near the Second
Bar, run ashore, and plundered. It appears she had
on board a full cargo and a quantity of treusury, and
that she took on board one-half her passengers at
Canton, and the other half at Whampon. Mr. Colt,
the purser, was in his cabin, and seems to have been
the first attacked, having received a mortal wound
about the breast or shoulder. He managed, however,
to clamber on deck, when Captain Ricaby made a
rush below for his arms, and either jumped or was
knocked overboard, and probably drowned. The cargo
was trans-shipped into a junk, that was in waiting for
a signal from the steamer, after which she was deserted by the pirates, and as soon as the tide rose and
floated her off, taken back to Canton by her Chiness crew. The vessel is now in charge of the U. S.
Consul, and the Cum-Fa had been sent in search of
information; a gan-boat would probably follow. There
is little or no hope of the Captain being found alive,
for his China boy, assisted by a boat's crew from a
Dutch vessel, had made diligant search for him along
both banks of the river.

The London and China Telegraph of June 14th,

The London and China Telegraph of June 14th, an English paper, gives the annexed account of the

A frightful tragedy has occurred on board the Me A frightful tragedy has occurred on board the Mec-Lee (Am.) while on her way from Canton with a cargo of tea. The following is another account taken from the Friend of China: The American steamer Mec-Lee, Capt. Ricaby, which left her anchorage off the Custom-House at 3 p. m. on the 23d of April, bound to Hong Kong, returned a little after 6 a. m. on the 24th. The steeraman, englaser, comprador, steward and pas-tengers (all Chinese) reporting the following catastro-phe. Four Chinese came on board at Canton, one at Sha-tow (off the Allied Landing-place), and three at Whampon, all of whom prove to have been in league. Off second bar, about half-past cight, the purver, Mr. Colt, was leaning on the rail outside the cabin door, when he was struck across the nape of the neck with a sharp chopper, producing a huge profusion of blood, when he was struck across the nape of the neck with a sharp chopper, producing a huge profusion of blood, be strewn on the rail and on the side of the companion ladder-case, up which the unfortunate young man appears to have run to tell the Captain, whom he would have passed on the way from the wheel-house, which he left, telling the Chinese steersman that he should go below to see what the noise was about. The steersman says that he believes the Captain, on meeting the armed pirates, jumped overboard from the port-quarter; and that if he could swim the half a simile which they then were from shore, it would be possible for ter; and that if he could swim the half a mile which they then were from shore, it would be possible for him to reach it. And of Mr. Coit he thinks the same; the mark of his fingers, stamped in blood, being visit e on the deck, shaft the wind lass, from which it is presumed he sprang overboard. Masters of the vessel, the desperadoes then told the steersman to proceed in shore, toward Min-fasshan, which he did until they struck the mod. They then rang the bell until a square-sterned, matsail boat came alongside, manned (by their dialect aparently) with Nam-tow-men. The engineer, compare They then rang the bell until a square-sterned, mat-sail boat came alongside, manned (by their dialect ap-parently) with Nam-tow-men. The engineer, compra-dor, steward, and non-piratical pursongers (bult a-dozen)

were in the mean time driven into the fere-hold, and kept down with baskets of carge on the hatch, and then the pirates commenced breaking up the tranks and places where money was likely to be, (among other stow-holes being the lining under the upper-deck in the comprador's cabin, from which they took upward of \$100.) The engineer says they perfectly understood how to stop the machinery, and set it agoing without his sid. The rest has only to be teld of by what is seen. The purser's boxes were closely overbauled, and the same with tranks in the cuptain's cabin. As we write, but little is known of what has been taken of the cargo. It is supposed that 60 are gone out of 329 packages of a Chowenow parcel, shipped principally by one Toong-foong-le, for transhipment at Hong Kong, to be theure sent to Pechell—among these being some cases of silk ribbon, vermilion, grass doth, &c. But the value of the whole that has been taken is not great, including money from passengers and ship, not over \$2,000 perhaps—a most necessiderable sum when the risk to get it is borne in mind. About two hours were expended in ransack, places where money was likely to be, tamong oth passengers and ship, not over \$2,000 permaga—a most inconsiderable sum when the risk to get it is borne in mind. About two hours were expended in ransack, and then the boat left; the steersman on that returning toward Canton, and obtaining a boat from the American ship Mailda, with which five men went to search for the missing Americans. The steamer J. Jojeebhoy passing up at a little before 12, topped alongside the Mes-Lee, and brought up the comprador to report the matter to Akye, ijoint owner with the missing, and it is feared eecensed Captain Ricaby), by whem informa ion was given to the United States Consul, who instartly waited on the Governor-General, and received the promised sid of two Mandarins to go in the customs steamer Cumfa and search for the calprits. Mr. Colt was the son of a respected clergyman in the United States. Capt. Ricaby was a native of Ohio, and much esteemed by those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. The boat lent by the Maridia to search for Capt. Ricaby and Mr. Colt was manceesfel, although inquiries were made along the banks of the river about the place where they went overboard. On examination of the most and how that went in the Mailda's quiries were made along the banks of the river about the place where they went overboard. On examination of the men and boy that went in the Matilda's boat—the latter, who is very intelligent for his age, gave the following additional particulars: Captain Ricaby had told him about half-past eight to get a a cup of tea made, and bring it to him where he was sixting before the wheel-house, on the upper deck. That he was in the act of taking the tea from the galley, when he was allows through down by the rank forward of was in the act of taking the tea from the galley, when he was almost knocked down by the rush forward of the honest passengers, Chinese engineer, and firemen, who were pursued by four men, three with blackened faces; though he thinks he should know them all again. That he jumped back into the galley, and was in there when he heard Mr. Cold's acreams in the water alongside, and that, as he looked out of the galley window, he saw a spar thrust into him from the deck before the galley. The pirates on discovering the boy at first par limi down in the hold with others, but had him up afterward (as well as the engineer, to keep water in the boiler) and made him point out where the captain and purser kept anything of value. Having you all they thought (including a nice stand of arms) got all they thought (including a nice stand of arms) worth taking, spited two 6 pounder guns in the gang-ways, and stove a hole through the botsom of the capways, and stove a hole through the bottom of the cap-tain's gig hanging to a davit on the port quarter, they then left. The pre-amption appears to be that the cas-tain was going down the port staircase as Mr. Colt, cut and bleeding as before described, was getting up the starboard; and, being unarmed, he acted on the most likely first impulse, to jump overboard directly be was assailed. Indeed, one of the passengers says he saw the captain at the port gangway as they were be-ing driven forward. The Cumia's search was unavail-ing also, and on overhunding the cargo only fifteen cases are short, namely—one case of refined campber, shipped by Ade, the Canton agent (and, as we always understood from Capt. Ricaby, largely interested in the vessel), ten cases of white lead and four of red lead. This three or four hundred dollars from passengers, and \$200 from steward, make the amount of robbery to be, as before stated, about \$2,000.

THE GREAT FIRE IN ALBANY.

The fire at East Albany, on Friday, was the most extensive that has occurred in that place for many years. The two immense freight-houses of the Albany and Boston Railroad Corporation, their passenger depot, and the business office connected therewith, together with some boats laden with grain, were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$500,000. Several persons were badly burned, some it is feared seriously,

persons were badly burned, some it is reared scriously, and a number more or less injured.

The fire was discovered a tew minutes before 7 p. m., and caught in the cupch of the southern freighthouses from the friction of the machinery connected with the elevator. The wind was blowing very fresh from the south, and in an almost it realishes space of time that immense structure—over 750 feet in length—was one sheet of thame. In this was stored a large constitute of all and always and the fluwer short no 80 or quantity of oil and alcohol, and the flames shot up 80 or

00 feet. The Boston and Hudson River ferry-boats took over The Boston and Hudson River ferry-boats took over several engines and a large number of firemen, but before the boats could make a second trip the fire had made such beadway that it was found impossible to make a landing. It was but a very few minutes before the flames communicated to the other large freight house, and seemingly but an instant more before it was a grand seem of fire, the flames raging with the most intense fury, lighting up the whole eastern horizon, and causing a feeling of awe to creep over every beholder. Indeed the immense volumes of flame ascending between 200 and 300 feet, with clouds of denesmoke bespangled with myriad burning cinders, gave to the escae a degree of grandeur baffling description.

The conduct of the firemen is spoken of in the highest terms of praise, but their consuly defied all their efforts, and as hundreds of thousands of dellars were swept away, as by a breath, it seemed to hurl a challenge at them, bidding them do their best without the least hope of accomplishing their purpose.

In the canal, between the two depots, lay some seven or eight canal boats, all, or nearly all, loaded with

In the canal, between the two depots, lay some seven or eight canal boats, all, or nearly all, loaded with grain. Osgood's grand machine of Troy also lay there. The flames from the depot spread so fearfully that they crossed the canal and communicated with the passenger depot. They swept across the canal like a whirlwind, setting fire to all the vessels therein. At this critical moment, the little steamer Redfield, Capt. Kelsey, backed into the cut, hitched on to a canal boat and dragged it into the stream. Its deck was all on fire, but by proper and energetic exertion, the flames were suddend, and the and dragged it into the stream. Its deck was all on fire, but by proper and energetic exertion, the flames were subdued and the boat saved. Capt. Kelsey made an attempt to enter the second time, but he could not go through without endangering his own craft and its gallant crew. The boats that were left behind were all totally destroyed.

It is said that upon these boats were families consisting of men, women and children, but it is believed that the loss of life is slight, although there have been many exaggerated reports to the contrary. The circum tances attending the death of an infant are truly deployable.

cum tances attending the death of an infant are truly deplorable.

The flames were overhead and all around the boat.

The father of the child got on a point opposite where the boat lay. The mother halloed to the father to catch the child, and almost simultaneously with the remark threw the child to the father. It did not reach him, and it fell into the water. The mother jumped in after it, but, sad to relate, the child was drowned. The mother, however, was saved.

In less than two hours' time the large freight depot, about 800 feet in length, and upward of 100 feet in width; the freight depot on the north side of the canal, at least 400 feet in length; the passenger depot, 200 feet in length; the business office of the Company; the bridge leading across the canal from the main depot; between forty and fifty cars, mostly for freight; talf a dozen canal boats; hundreds of feet of platform; and quite a large quantity of freight, were one immense pile of rains, the flames dancing to and fro, as if in sportive glee over their work of destruction—the aggregate loss amounting to half a million of dollars.

pile of ruins, the flames dancing to and fro, as if in aportive glee over their work of destruction—the aggregate loss amounting to half a million of dollars.

In reference to the loss of property, The Evening Journal of Saturday has the following particulars:
Beside the buildings, there were destroyed sixty-five cars laden with property, and the freight bridge over the creek. The firemen by their heroic acts saved the passenger bridge over the same creek, which was a short distance from the freight bridge.

Between the freight depots there is a water communication for the unloading of vessels. When the fire broke out there were several laden boats in this canal; some of them were diagged out, but at least four of them were burned to the water sedge. We have learned the names of four that were destroyed, viz: Jacob Young, of the Western Transportation Line; Fairchilds, Capt. Benj. Van Ness, of Rochester; Muscoms, of Oswego; and the Minnesota, of the New Oswego Line. Besice these there were several floats and a dredging machine, which were also destroyed.

While the fire was ringing flercely, an explosion occurred, which is attributed to a large quantity of alcohol. By this the walls of both buildings were thrown down and several persons injured. The depots were very large, but the heaviest loss to the company is centered in the stationary power and the machinery need for boisting and elevating property.

down and several persons injured. The depots were very large, but the heaviest loss to the company is centered in the stationary power and the machinery used for hoisting and elevating property.

Fortunately, the amount of property in the depot was much smaller than usual, and the loss, although large in the aggregate, is scattered among so large a number of persons that it will scarcely be left.

A portion of the loss is covered by insurance, but to what extent we have been unable to learn. No one

Company, as far as we have been able to learn, is a heavy loser by the calamity. On the other hand, The Statesman states positively that there was no maur-

Statesman states positively that there was no insur-ance on the property, the policy, a short time since, having been allowed to run out.

The books and papers of the Company were nearly all sayed. They were in the office between the small freight house and passenger depot, and were rescued from the flames with the greatest difficulty. The books and papers burned were old, and the Company will not saffer nuch inconvenience therefrom.

Among the unfortunate even suffering from burns are William Fairchild, one of the freight receivers. John Brophly, and Alex. Archambault. A portion of the contracts have been given out for rebuilding the works, and to-morrow it is said that the others will be awarded.

The passenger trains are running as usual, and in a day or two the freight trains will be run daily as here-tofore. Temporary structures will be immediately erected for the protection of property in transitu.

CITY ITEMS.

Eliza K. Baxter will make her first appearance at Dodworth's to-morrow night as a public reader, assisted by Professor P. B. Brown. (See advertisement.)

THE DISUSTON PETITION .- Seventy persons, whose names we have, last week caused their signatures to be erased from the disunion petition, the seizure of which by Supt. Kennedy set the disloyal sheets of this city howling about "the right of petition." These three score and ten citizens for the most part declare that their signatures were given to ob ige friends, and, trusting to them, the document was not read; and those signers who did read it with care are ready to testify that the phraseoloy of the petition has been

RELIEF FOR THE FAMILIES OF VOLUNTEERS .- A oncurrence in the resolution adopted last week in the Board of Councilmen, to appropriate \$200,000 for disbursement among the needy families of volunteers, is looked for in the Board of Aldermen this evening.

THE LIQUOR DEALERS MUST BE LICENSED .- Orders

have been given by the Governor of the State to have the license law strictly enforced, and every person found selling or exposing for sale any kind of intoxicating liquor, lager beer included, after the 14th of July one week hence), without license, are promised not only a civil suit in the sum of \$50 for each offense against the law, but a criminal prosecution, in which the fine is fixed at \$25, and an imprisonment of sixty A FLASH IN THE PAN .- The grand inspection of

army horses commenced on Saturday morning, agreeably to notice. For the sake of the Government we are sorry to say it was a miserable failure, and that at this rate there is small probability of securing the thousand horses required before our Grand Army is safely quartered in the Crescent City. Up to 10 o'clock, at which time our reporter visited the depot in East Twentyfourth street, only fifteen animals-mares, geldings and ponies-had been offered for inspection, and of these only five had passed muster. The subjects were mainly large city dray-horses, for which the owners have no present use. The advertisements call for none under 154 hands in hight: the majority of those in the stables yesterday were full 16, we should think. Most of them were of dark or lors and had long tails. There can be no question but that Government is in

mmediate want of more than a single thousand horses, for beside the necessities of the baggage-train we are miserably deficient in good cavalry and artillery horses. In some cases, as, for instance, at Newport News, there are not saddle-horses enough with a whole division to furnish mounts for the staff officers. The only thing to settle, then, is how to procure the required number of horses of the best quality at the least cost, and in the briefest time. We think it can be done to the perfect satisfaction of Government in this manner: Let three or four of the most intelligent and rassworthy of the drovers, who are in the constant habit of collecting droves of horses in the country and bringing them to our city market, be employed, at reasonable wages, to relect one thousand horses, and forward them to the inspecting depot in this city. These agents should be required to buy only such as answer to the specifications of the official advertisement, and should have the option of price so long as they make their whole purchase average at about \$130 per head. Of course their purchases should pass muster here, for, if otherwise, they would have strong temptation to palm off inferior, \$75 brutes at the maximum Government price. No doubt any number of good, strong, young horses can be bought in Tompkins and the adja cent counties for \$100 to \$125 each, but their owners are so engaged in the hay and harvest fields that they would not bring them to the city at any price this month. We feel quite confident of being able to name several horse-dealers who would fulfill a Government commission of this kind in a conscientions and satisfac-

Excursion on a NEW SOUND STEAMER,-The splendid new steamer, City of Boston, recently launched for the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, left her pier, foot of Vestry street North River (No. 39), on Friday at 5 p. m., with 300 invited guests, to make her first trip on the Sound. Of the steamer descriptions were given at the time 315 feet, breadth of beam, 40 feet, breadth over all, 72 feet, depth of hold, 12 feet 6 inches, diameter of cylinder 6 feet 9 inches, length of stroke, 12 feet, diameter of wheels, 38 feet 6 inches. She has 100 state-rooms with ample accommodations for 400 passengers, and cost \$170,000. The engines were put in by the Norwich Iron Works. An ingenious manner of suddenly converting the lower part of the boat into four water tight compartments by means of stout double-door and india-rubber facings upon the bulkheads, wrenched tight and latched in a peculiar manner, patented by Thos. West & Co., constitutes a fouture of the boar below decks. As to internal appointments, the elegance and richness of her ornaments are unsurpassed. officers of the beat are Capt. Wm. Wilcox; Clerk, H L. Bacon; Steward, Thos. Byrne; Engineer, E. G.

As the city of Boston hauled into the stream at ! o'clock, various steamboats adjacent saluted her with several guns each, and the new steamer was frequently applanded from piers and ferryboats before passing through Hell-Gate. Grafulla's 7th Regiment accompanied the excursion. The evening was delightful, and music, varied with songs, supper and dancing caused the occasion to be one of the most agreeable that could be desired. At midnight the merriment of the evening terminated with a discharge of rockets and other fireworks. The steamer Metropolis of the Fall River line, which was passing from the east, saluted her new acquaintance by responding with a similar display. Among the guests were Capt. Gray of the steamer Atlantic, who reenforced Fort Pickens; Mayor Gregory of Jersey City; Mr. Woodruff of the New-Jersey Railroud, and many prominent citizens. Corporal, now Lieutenant, Brownell (who killed Jackson, the assassin of Ellsworth) was also aboard. He is about to open a recruiting office at Chicago. Among the officers of the Company, E. S. Martin, the agent and Captain J. J. Comstock (formerly of the Baltic) the newly elected President, were also present. Land-ing at Allen's Point at 2 a. m. (the new boilers having foamed somewhat, and the engines worked slowly as do all new engines) 50 or more excursionists went on to Boston, and the rest next day were joined by 450 of the first people of Norwich, together with 700 from on-an interesting lot of young folks-and the company of 1,500 spent the day in the precints of Montauk Point and Block Island in the happiest manner possible, the day being bright and breezy.

Grafulla's cotillion and brass bands were constantly in action, and a great dinner was had by all on board, while the steamer was steering its way through the Race. At 9 p. m. those from Boston returned, and after some delay, caused by a fog, the City of Boston passed Fort Trumbull homeward, being greeted with fireworks from the Pequot House, and some very dolefol music from the fog-whistle of New-London light. Fort Trumbull is now empty, but will soon be occupied by a regiment of United States recruits. Colonel stone, now advancing into Virginia, has orders to come and organize this regiment, as soon as his present forces have been delivered to the command of Gen. Mc-Dowell, by a junction of the two, providing, of

course, that circumstances will admit of his leaving. With reference to the business of the Norwich and New-York Transportation Company, which is inti-

mately connected with the old Willimantic and Parma and the Norwich, Worcester, and Boston Railroad, it appears a very general and thorough renovation of affaire is taking place. In addition to the City of Boston, another new steamer of equal size and similar model, the City of New-York, will make its first trip in a fortnight from this time. Both these steamers are claimed to be superior ones. The pier foot of Vestry street, North River, has been fitted up, by the erection of sheds and several ornamental appurtenances, the C m pany having heretofore been first at Courtlandt street and forced away from this point by the influ ence of a prominent partner interested in an opposition line. The steamers Commodore and Connecticut, both rather old and rickety, had fallen into their use through a similar influence.

At the eastern terminus, the improvements consist in

the selection of New-London as the starting place, and the erection there of a dock of vast proportions-700 feet long-a depot to match, and some smaller houses. Allen's Point was rather disadvantageous in Winter, because the ice on the river Thames often obstructed their boats and caused delay and failure of connection. The New-London dock is nearly finished and ready to receive the freight of the company. The distance is 13 miles from New-London to Norwich. The river Thames between these points is navigable, but noted for mud banks, and consequently hated by the pilots. A brief delay took place on Satorday by the City of Boston sticking fast; the excursionists were, however, soon off again. The new steamer City of New-York

will be commanded by Capt. Jewett.

Freight has heretofore been somewhat of a specialty with this line. Most of the travel and a large propertion of the freight of New-Hampshire coming to New-York usually goes by this line. Its railroad connections have recently been improved by the addition of a number of fine new cars, the best feature of which is a series of ventilators overhead which allow of a powerful current of air entering without bringing in any dust whatever. The inventor of this device is a conductor, Mr. Apgood, of the Worcester Road.

HACKLEY'S CASE .- It will be remembered that Contractor Hackley served out thirty days in prison for contempt of court, when he was released, antil the Supreme Court should decide as to his obligation to answer the question propounded, upon a stipulation with the District-Attorney and City Judge that he would abide the decision. His bail was fixed at \$50,000. The Court having decided against him, his case was called up in the Court of Sessions last Monday, but he failed to appear, and his recognizance was declared to be forfeited. On Friday he was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer for felonious contempt, but again failed to respond. It was stated by his connecl, however, that Hackley was sick somewhere in New-Jersey, and a postponement was asked till today, which was granted. We shall probably soon know what use Mr. Hackley made of the \$40,000 which he got from the Mesers. Hope on the day of the contract was approved, and also on what terms Mr. Ben Wood got his share of the contract. At all events, if the desired information cannot be obtained, let us know the reason why.

SUPPOSED MURDER .- The body of an unknown man was found yesterday in a pool of water, near the corner of Sixty-third street and Broadway. The deceased had been stabbed three times in the left side, and the supposition is that he was murdered and then thrown into the pond. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest upon the body to-day.

A WOMAN KILLED BY HER PARAMOUR .- Mary Jones, the West Indian who was stabled on the night of the 4th inst., in the abdomen, by her paramour, Charles Smith, at their residence, No. 19 Mulberry street, died yesterday of her injuries. Coroner Schirmer will hold an inquest upon the body. Smith is in the

Fires.—About 12 o'clock on Saturday night a fire occurred in the apartment of Valentine Latz, caused by the explosion of a camphene lamp. The flames were soon extinguished by Officers Brown and Holman of the 28th Precinct.

A fire occurred at No. 103 Sixth avenue in consequence of a sky-rocket falling on the roof of the house. The premises, which are occupied by Mrs. Harris, were but slightly damaged.

The Charge of Corruption against a Policeman.—
Officer Robb, of the Fourth Precinct, was charged on Saturday before the Police Commissioners on a complaint made Mrs.
Shanle, keeper of a bawdy house in James arrest, whose crib he had broken up by arresting her and her femiliane bearders. So alleged that subsequent to the arrest, while accompanying the officer, an arrangement was made to clear her and the girls who had been arrested, with the understanding the officer was to receive \$50. This was denied by the policeman, but he admitted that \$50 had been offered as well as retures, while ou reaching the police station he discovered that \$50 had been thrust into his ceive \$50. This was denied by the pulceman, our no admitted that \$50 had been offered as well as refuses, while our reaching the police station be discovered that \$50 had been thrust into his coat pocket to stand as evidence against him in the matter of the arrest. As the unoney had been immediately handed over to Capt Palmer, the case was discharged.

THE LATE FATAL RAILHOAD ACCIDENT.—Coroner Schirmer beld an Inquest yesterday in the case of Patrick O'Hearn, the night watchman, who was run over on the right of the 4th inst. by a Hariem train, and stilled. The deceased, the appears, was stationed at the One-hundred and-ninth-street bridge, and is supposed to have been askep upon the wall at the time the train approached, and was jarred from his position upon the track. The Jury were of the opinion that as the place was dangerous, and no provision had been used by the railroad company for the safety or protection of parties stationed there, they were centrable, and to some extent responsible for the death of the watchman, and they rendered a verdict to that effect. The deceased was a native of Ireland, 38 years of ago.

A Boy Killed in Broadway.—Coroner Schirmer held an imposet yesterday at the New York Hospital upon the body of Thos. Frazer, a boy twelve years of age, who was run over on the evening of the 4th inst., in Broadway, corner of Walker street, by an omnibus, and died so Saturday of the injuries received. It appeared in evidence that some young men were standing in front of Florence's Hotel, and throwing the orackers into the street, and the deceased with other boys was engaged ploking thom up, when a number of stages came along and one of them ran over him. The Coroner found it impossible to secretain which of the stages, or by what driver the lad was run over, and the jury rendered a verdict seconding with the above statement.

ATTEMT TO' ROB A DETECTIVE .- On Saturday ATTEMT TO ROB A DESTRUTIVE.—Un SESTIMAN inglet, while Detective Eustace was at Winter Garden, on the look-out for pickpookets, four of the light-inspered rascals, who mistook his for a countryman, surrounded him, and one of them attempted to take a waach from his fob. Falling in this, he next sounded the officer's vest pooket, but before he could extitete his hand the officer secured him. The fellow gave his name as George Morton, and was locked up by Justice Kelly fortrial. His companions escaped.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A Reof.—Coroner Schir mer held an inquest at No. 43 Vevey street, upon the body o Michael V'Loughin, a native of treamd, 43 years of age, win was killed fast Saturday night by falling trom the roof of hi-house, where he hed goes to sleep. A verdict of accidents death was rendered by the jury.

FATAL BURNING CASUALTZ.—Coroner Schirmer held as inquest yesterday, at No. 9 East Seventeenth street, upon the body of Jane Ferguson, a cook, who died from burns received on Saunday, by her clothes catching fire from a can of all cohel, which exploded while she was pour fag some of the liquid upon coals, for the purpose of quickly kinding a fire. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 33 years of age.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE .- A woman, named Henrietts Brown, attempted suicide yesterday, at her residence No. 16. Mulberry street, by swallowing laudanum. She was taken to the New York Hospitzi.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

ST. JOHN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.-This old building, situated on the corner of Washington and Johnson streets, is now undergoing a thorough renewal. The timbers yet sound in the structure are to be retained but the boarding, roof, and interior generally will be torn away, and replaced with new material; so that when completed it will be, to all appearances, an entirely new building. In making the alterations it has been found necessary to cut down a row of fine trees within the inclosure in which the church stands. The expense of the improvement will be about \$12,000.

FATAL ACCIDENTS-CORONER'S INQUESTS .- A little FATAL ACCIDENTS—CORONER'S INQUESTS.—A little boy, five years of sge, named Charles H. Mcklietner, residing with ris grandlather, Str. Gallagher, at No. 32 Hierks street, fell into a cisiers in the reer yard on Saturday evening, and was drowted. He was playing with a favorite poule at the time. Both fell in, but the dog managed to extricate himself. The curb of the well is as low that accidents are likely to occur. The Coroner' jury recommended the raising of the wall.

Willie G. Raymond, 9 years of age, whose parents reside is No. 47 First place, fell from the bGR plazza, a distance of 19 feet, on the 3d inst., and struck his head egainst the flegging, resoluting in a terrible fracture of the skull. His braits were exposed, and occade out, notwithsteading which he arrived till the lish inst., when he died. The little follow was raising a flag at the time of the accident. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the

the accident. A verdict of accidental ucasa "Large Bury. An inquest was also held by Coroner Horton, at the City Hospital, upon the body of an ag-d lady, named Mary Consugaton, who was run down by a butcher's cart in Falson avenue, some days tince, and died in consequence of the injuries. The critical waste and the same west to show that the driver called the large place.

feet distant, and she, thinking she could cross the street before the came up, ran against the horse, and, falling, fractured h skull. A verdict in necerolance was rendered, and the drivexonerated from all hlame.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMPERS.-JULY 6.-Before Justice

POWERS OF A COURT OF EQUITY IN CASES OF ALLEGED
INSOLVENCY.
Thomas Galway et al get. the United State Steam Sugar Refining Company et al.
The plaintiffs obtained an injunction restraining the The pationina obtained an injuriestor restraining the demandant from making any confession of judgment, and from any alienation of the property of the Company. They also obtained an injuration restraining all co-ditions from commencing any action against the Company, tegether with an order to show cause why, a receiver should not be appointed. These laying tions, and the order to show cause were obtained upon the allegation that the Company was inscired, and would not go into voluntary dissolution, and that about held of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that about held of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that about held of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that about held of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that about held of the indebtedness matured on the 14th of June, and that creditors were about companies with

matured on the 1sts of June, and return to the order to show came, menching subsets now made return to the order to show came, the defendants now the part of the plaintiff that they had attempted to prefer creditors. The yellor claused to be doing a good business, and to be perfectly solvent. They put in affidavia ob wing that their whole indicatedness was about \$200.00, while their real egiste was worth \$500,000, ambject only to a

while their real estate was worth \$500,000, subject only to a mortage for \$105,000.

The defendants' counsel upon these papers, disputed the right of a creditor at large, before obtaining independent and execution, and while the real estate of the Company was lying open, to lovy to any relief in a Court of Equit, and contended that the Court had no power under its general jurisdiction in Equity, or by virtue of any statute, to sequentially the property of the Company, and appoint a Receiver in the case before the Court.

The Court reserved its decision.

Mr O'Conor and Mr. Dykers for the plaintiffs: Mr. Evarias and Mr. Choase for the Company and Trustoes; Mr. Fessendon for other defendants.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT-JULY 6 .- Before

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JULY 6.—Before Judge Shiffman.

William B. Bradford, one of the crew of the ship Monarch of the Seas, who pleaded guilly to an assault with a dangerous weapon, to wit: with a sheath saife, upon one Wm. Riley, while on board the ship, was brought up this morning for sentence. The prisoner, who is a native bern African, was sentenced to be imprisoned at hard labor for one year, and to pay a fine of six cents.

Daniel J. Downing, one of the crew of the bark Excel, who had pleaded guilty to a similar indomment and there being mittaging circumstances, was sentenced to be insprisoned at hard labor for four months, and to pay a fine of six cents.

The Horse Market. It is pretty safe to say that we have no such institu-

tion in this city as that indicated by the caption of this article. There is, to be sure, a market place; a place in East Twenty-fourth street, between Second Avenue and Lexington Avenue, known as the

a place in East Twenty-fourth street, between Second Avenue and Lexington Avenue, known as the Horse Market, where we have often found six or seven hundred horses for sale, actually sale horses, recently brought in for that purpose; and a sale of twenty to fifty in a day was no unusual occurrence, and sometimes the day's transactions numbered a hundred. Now, we think a sale of ten in a day must make it a day extraordinary in the New York horse market. And if there are in all the stables of that street, which have a capacity of stabiling from 1,200 to 1,500 horses, as much as 200 sale hor says we are not able to count them. There are, or were on Saturday, July 6, in two stables, about 69 horses in each, about one half sale horses, actually in market to be sold, at such prices a could be fortished by their city owners. In another stable, capable of holding 150 horses, we counted 20 in several others shout one stall to ten appeared to have an occupant and some others were half full, but principally with horses at brack. And so me others were half full, but principally with horses at brack. We with all this puncity of numbers, there are quite as many horses here as there is any occasion for in July, except such as are wanted for the army; and such as are wanted at the price offered are not to be had in the street, and an advertisement for persons who have such horses to bring them forward for in paction has unterny failed to produce the required supply. The reason is that at finis season, even at the liveliest time of former years, the supply of such horses is very low in the sale stables; and at present feemers are entirely too bury to leave their work to bring in horses for sale to a capricious customer, with an even chance of having to take them home again; since if not take hy other customers, for the simple reason that there are none, and not like 't to be now until the advent of cool autumn weather. The word dull does not express the present state of the horse market in New York. It is duller than own the for

BROWN-DIVINS-At St George's Church, on Wednesday
June 26, by the Rev. J. H. Hobot Brown, Mr. Joseph Brown
to Miss Kate L. Devins both of this city.
VAN VOST-NIGLIS-On Wednesday, July 3, by the Rev. N.
J. Marselins, G. W. Veeder Van Vost, M. D., of Schemectedy,
N. Y., to Mary J. Ingils, daughter of the late George ingils of
this city.

ANDERSON — In thiseity, on Saturday, July 8, Samuel G. Anderson, aged 24 years and 9 mouths.

BALDWIN—At South Bergen, N. J., on Saturday evening, July 6, of of disease of the heart, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Caristian patience, Grace Ellicabeth, only daughter of A. S. and H. J. Baldwin, aged 19 years and 3 months. The funeral services will take place at the restience of her parents, Westcott place, or Tuesday, the 9th inst., at 24 selection, p. m. The friends of the family, and those of Win. McMung, are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The body will be interred in Greenwood Cemetery. Hore Carelesve from the south side of Jersey City every 26 minutes.

BURCH—In this city, on Saturday, July 6, Margaret Rurch. BURCH—in this city, on Saturday, July 6, Margaret Burch, wife of William Burch, in the 25th year of her age. COSTIGAN.—In this city, on Friday meming, July 5, at 8 o'clock, Sarah Costigan, wife of James Costigan, aged 30 years.

CONNOLLY—In Breaklyn, on Saturday morains, July 6, of apoplexy, Patrick W. Connolly of Ballyanasnon, County Done-gal, Ireland, aged 41 years. GONOLLY—In Brocklyn, E. D., on Thursday, July 4, Mary Agnes Connolly, youngest daughter of James and Margaret A. Connolly, aged 1 year, 1 month and 11 days.

CAMPBELL - In this city, on Friday, July 5, Mrs. Ellen DOWNS-In this city, on Saturday, July 6, after a short filmess

Susan Downs, the beloved wife of John Downs, in the 31s year of her age. DOHERTY—In Brocklyn, ou Friday, July 5, Bernard Doherty in the 35th year of his age.

EARL-At Bull's Ferry, N. J., on Saturday morning, July 5

John, son of Richard and Catharine Earl, in the 12th year of

his age.

REJLLY-In this city, on Saturday, July 6. Francis Reilly, a native of the County of Longford and Parish of Creimbill, native of the County of Longford and Parish of Creimhill,
Townland of Baltimore.
SANDS — At Whitestone, Long Island, on Saturday, July 6,
Abraham B. Sanda, in the 47th year of his age.
TRAVELL—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 6, Eliza, only
daughter of Geo. and Mary Travell. sge i 8 years and 9 months.
THOMAS—In Brooklyn, after a long and painful illness, Jane,
wife of John Thomas, formerly of London, England.

CROPS IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY .- Corn is very small, but it is of good color and rather promising, and would grow rapidly how if it could be wet with much needed showers. Wheat, of which there is quite a breadth sown in the

East and North part of the county, is spotted, ranging from poor to very good. We estimate some fields sure at 25 to 35 bushels an acre, and now, July 6th, the early fields are of a beautiful golden hue, indicating that the time of harvest is at hand.

Rye is of fine growth, with long heads, and sure t give a good yield, as a general thing. Oats almost invariably show a short growth of straw and the present drouth is very much against this

crop. We think it will certainly be light in the straw, which is an important part of the crop, and only moderate in the yield of grain.

Grass for bay is decidedly better than farmers gen erally anticipated; it is thick at bottom, so that it gives

a good yield, where that was not indicated by shortness of the growth, and more than half of the crop has been secured in the very best order. Pasture grass, which has been very luxuriant and has afforded a great yield of milk, begins to be affected

by the drouth, but not yet to the injury of farmers, except a few who are always overstocked. There are, perhaps, nowhere in the world to be found

pastures that give better nourishment, upon short picking, than in Westchester County. Beef, mutton, butter, cheese, milk, made upon the pastures of this and adjoining counties are rich to a remarkable degree. Potatoes generally look well and give promise of

fair crop, which if not very large in acreable product, will be excellent in quality.

Garden products generally are promising; peas and beans and beets are now affording excellent their owners. Fruit is not generally plenty. Apples are promising

only to a limited extent. Some orchards that bore ful last year are quite bare this. Others, which were well cultivated, are again quite full. Cherries are non est, peaches ditto, pears nearly so, and plums more so. Strawberries have not given a fall crop, being badly injured in Winter, and now cut short by dr uth. Rasp berries, blackberries, currante, and gooseberries will yield very unevenly. In one place a full crop, in an-other none. Upon the whole, we must say that the farmers of Westchester County have no cause of con plaint about the crops of the present season.

DROWNED AT NORWICH .- Two brothers, na illivan, were drowned in the Thames River, at Norwich, Conn., on Saturday afternoon. Neither of them could swim, and the bottom of the river being uneven, they got beyond their depth.